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Soviet Military Said to Benefit From U.S. Data

Weinberger Says the Flow Of Technology Aids Buildup by Russians

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WASHINGTON—More than 5,000 Soviet military research projects have benefited from technology—most of it unclassified—obtained from the U.S. and its allies, according to a study released by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Characterizing the flow of military technology to the Soviets as "a far more serious problem than we had previously realized," Mr. Weinberger said that the U.S. is inadvertently "subsidizing the military buildup of the Soviet Union." The study, headed by the Central Intelligence Agency, included findings from 22 government agencies involved in technology, national security and international commerce.

Information obtained by the Soviet Union during the 1970s and early 1980s includes documents on fire-control radars on the F-14, F-15 and F-18 fighter jets, as well as documents related to ballistic missile defenses, the report said. According to the study, the Soviets also have obtained material on chemical lasers and submarine acoustic equipment.

Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, who has spearheaded the Reagan administration's efforts to block the flow of technology, called on the U.S. and its allies to strictly limit the number of Soviet officials living in the West, to the point of establishing a "blacklisting" system to identify spies.

Much of what the Soviets obtained over the past decade involves computers and microelectronics, and isn't exclusively military in nature. The study found that 90% of the documents the Soviets gathered are unclassified. Of those, only about 20% are considered proprietary corporate information or are subject to export controls.

Jawboning Campaign

Asked if the Pentagon will seek to classify more such documents, Mr. Perle acknowledged that too many controls could "impair our own scientific and technological efforts." However, Pentagon officials plan to increase a jawboning campaign aimed at persuading other agencies and private corporations to guard new technologies more closely.

The study, which is being actively publicized by the Pentagon, is likely to put additional strains on the U.S.-Soviet summit in November. Asked if the report might sour chances of improved ties, Mr. Perle said, "There isn't any decision to throw cold water on the summit, but it would have been artificial for us to suppress this."

The study differs somewhat from a report the Pentagon made to Congress last summer on technology transfers. In the earlier document, the Pentagon concluded that Mr. Perle's efforts to block the flow of military know-how had slowed Soviet weapons development and, as a result, saved the U.S. about \$50 billion in arms costs. Mr. Perle said that the well-organized effort disclosed in yesterday's report shows that "we've got a long way to go."

Highly Organized

The study described a highly organized Soviet apparatus for gathering technological information from the West. The Soviet Military Industrial Commission, which oversees all weapons development, also coordinates the program to acquire Western technology, the report said. Several other agencies are involved, including the KGB, it said.

According to Mr. Weinberger, the Soviets have maintained a checklist of technologies they wish to acquire, either by purchasing them outright, finding them in publicly available materials or by stealing them. The study ranked U.S. companies that are targeted by the Soviets in the technology search. General Electric Co. led the list, with Boeing Co. and Lockheed Corp. coming in second and third.

Mr. Perle acknowledged that the U.S. has at times benefited from certain Soviet-developed technologies, including some technologies crucial to the Strategic Defense Initiative. However, Mr. Perle said that the U.S. gains have been "marginal" compared to those the Soviets have made.